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Mary Kahanae to Sam Kahanae... D
Sam Kahanae to C. D. Samson... M
Yee Toy Yook to Olan Sugar Co., Ltd... C M
Mariano Jose to Olan Sugar Co., Ltd... Agent
Mrs. Estrella M. Calhoun to Enjo Ito... D
Enjo Ito to Mrs. Estrella M. Calhoun... M
Heien K. Edmunds, gdn et als to... Notice
Minnie Iona and hsb to Francis Gay... D
W. F. Roy and wf to John D. Paris... D
John T. Brown and wf to J. U. Smith... L
Mamuel Figueroa to Antonio Vieira... and wf
L. H. Dee to Wade W. Thayer... Rel
Louisa M. Dee to Wade W. Thayer... PA
Lawrence H. Dee and wf by Atty to... Bernard P. Neves... D
A. S. Humphreys and wf to Ora E. Bartlett... D
Joseph K. Aca, Sr. and wf to Tom Aoy... D
Tom Aoy to First Am Savs & Tr Co of H, Ltd... M
Entered of Record August 5, 1910.

Bernard R. Banning by Atty to Notice... Lee Pon et al to Tang Chan... C M
Lee Yock Chong to Chai Hing Kee... BS
Leo Look to Chai Hing Kee... A M
Pioneer Bldg & Loan Socy of H to Grace W. Kahoalii... Rel
Oahu Railway & Land Co to Honolulu Plantn Co... Grant
Isabel Spencer and hsb to William G. Irwin... Addl Chge
Emilie L. D. Herblay to William N. Armstrong et al... PA
H. F. Lewis and wf to Gertrude O. Whiteman... D
First Am Savs & Tr Co of H Ltd to David L. Withington... Rel
Entered of Record August 6, 1910.

Emma A. Nawahi to Notice... J. E. Gamaliel by Atty of Mtgoe to Hilo Mercantile Co, Ltd... For Adft
Wilson Nahakuelua to A. L. Moses... M
Kohala Ranch Co, Ltd, to United States of America... L
B. M. Joela Manoaana and wf to Jeanne B. King... D
Rosina G. K. Dinegar to Anna Streubeck... A M
Kama Kaluasiwa et al to Manuel A. Ferreira... D
Hattie K. Kaluhiokalani and hsb to Guy S. Goodness... D
Frank de Lima and wf to Manuel S. Ramos... D
Manuel S. Ramos and wf to Frank de Lima... D
Christina M. Espinola to Francisco M. Espinola... D
James H. Raymond and wf by Vra to First Natl Bank of Wailuku... Contract
Wailuku Sugar Co to Elmira Johnson... Exch L
Uchirima et al to Olan Sugar Co, Ltd... C M
Mariano Gironella to Olan Sugar Co, Ltd... C M
Kow Chin Char to Kalou Kaholo-kahiki... D
James F. Morgan and wf to David W. Crowley... D
Entered of Record August 8, 1910.

Y. Shiota and wf to Joseph S. Perry... D
Joseph S. Perry and wf to First Bank of Hilo Ltd... M
K. Ogata to First Bank of Hilo Ltd... C M
J. Yasunaka to First Bank of Hilo Ltd... C M
Alexander Young Bldg Co Ltd to Brown & Lyon Co Ltd... L
Brown & Lyon Co Ltd to Ye Arts and Crafts Shop Ltd... L
H. K. Kuhlmann and wf to H. Isenberg... D
Wm. Ellis and wf to Hermann Rohrig... M
Hermann Rohrig to Lihue Plantn Co... A M
Von Hamm-Young Co Ltd to M. E. Miller... Rel
Bank of Hawaii Ltd to B. Ryeroff and wf... Rel
I. Suvakuni to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd... C M
Geo C. Beckley to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd... C M
Chu Gem and wf to Peter Aken... D
Enjo Ito to Mrs. Estrella M. Calhoun... Notice
Makaeli (w) to Harriet Kaehu et al... D
Est of Maria King, by Tr, to Kama (K)... D
Frances K. Dickey and hsb, by Atty, to Winifred P. Emory... D
F. A. Schaefer to Frances K. Dickey... Rel
Winifred P. Emory and hsb to F. A. Schaefer... L
U. Oye to C. Cook Wo... M
M. E. Miller to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd... C M
Entered of Record August 9, 1910.

Lau Pin, by atty, to Lin Iek... BS
See Chong to Chook Sing... BS
Lin Iek to Young Kong Yee... BS
Chook Sing to Young Kong Yee... BS
Joao Mendez and wf to Manuel G. Augustinho... D
Matilda A. Rodrigues and hsb to Alexandrina Bargequest... D
Charles Alina, et al, by atty, to Union Loan Assn... M
H. Hackfeld & Co, Ltd, to H. Yana-gitubo, et al... Rel
Geo. Cockett to Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd... L
Bessie Young and hsb to A. H. Perry... M
Kahanaui Lopes to Kealawa Johnson... D
Sila B. Pratt, by regt... Notice
See Kang, and by tr, to I. Takano... L
Kainaina and wf to Daniel K. Kenalua... D
Kenolaina Sniffen and hsb to Henry C. Chapai... D
Mrs. Ana Kanakapaea to Henry C. Chapai... D
Daniel Willats to Charles H. Thurston... D

Entered of Record August 9, 1910.

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NEW METHOD OF REVIVING DROWNED

Safer Than Old Plan and Very Much Easier for the Operator.

LONDON, July 29.—The Royal Life-Saving Society has circulated particulars of the new Schafer method for resuscitating the apparently drowned, and charts showing this and other methods are being displayed at lockhouses and other places where boating men can best study them.

The old way of resuscitating the apparently drowned was to lay the patient upon his back with a hard roll of clothing under the shoulder, and, having fastened the tongue to prevent suffocation, to induce respiration by raising and lowering his arms and pressing the chest at frequent intervals. The Schafer method is quite different. It is a method which can easily be remembered and put into operation by one person. The same rules apply equally whether the subject has been drowned or is suffering from an electric shock, save that in the latter case it is necessary to find a dry surface on which to lay him.

The patient must be laid face downwards on the ground, and it is well not to delay applying the method even for the purpose of removing or loosening the clothing. The operator puts himself astride or one side of the patient, and places his hands on the small of the other's back. In this way his two thumbs meet in the center of the back and his fingers are extended so as to cover the ribs. The instructions continue:

"Then lean forward, and, keeping the arms straight, steadily allow the weight of your body to fall over upon them, and so produce a firm downward pressure, which must not be violent. Remember that your object is to press downward toward the ground, in order to decrease the size of the chest cavity."

"By this means the air (and water, if there be any), is driven out of the patient's lungs. Immediately thereafter swing backward, rapidly releasing the pressure, but without lifting the hands from the patient's body. As all the muscles are in a limp or relaxed condition, the tongue has a tendency to fall back and block the air passages."

"Further, in cases of drowning, there is an enormous congestion and swelling of the liver, combined with and caused by a great distension of the heart, especially at the right side. This congested state of the liver renders the Howard method rather dangerous, since forcible pressure upon the lower chest is apt to cause its rupture."

The Schafer method possesses none of the disadvantages which have been enumerated, as the patient is laid face downwards. It is also safe, efficient, less complicated than any other system, and involves a minimum amount of labor on the part of the operator."

BURCHFIELD GETS LIGHT PUNISHMENT

Officer of Marine Corps Reduced Thirty Points—Police Trial May Result.

An easy come-down was yesterday given to Lieutenant Burchfield, U. S. M. C., who has just been tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The final revision of the decision of the court martial reduces the lieutenant thirty points and he was yesterday released from custody and resumed his command at Marine Barracks.

Deprived of military technically, he was accused of rushing out of his Waikiki cottage in a drunken condition and holding up a number of people at the point of a revolver. This occurrence wound up a series of complications of an unsavory variety in which the officer is said to have placed himself. Following the first mentioned escapade he was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Police Officer S. K. Kaha, who was one of those threatened. The naval authorities expressing their desire to dispose of the matter by court martial, the civil authorities continued the case on the calendar. Just what charges were tried or what evidence was heard is not known, the press and public being excluded from the hearing.

The court martial split on a decision, some of its judges demanding his resignation from the service and others demanding that he be restored to his former position. It finally agreed on a compromise, which was a year's suspension without pay and a reduction of fifty numbers. Admiral Rees, believing the penalty too great for the offense, commuted the year's suspension and reduced him only thirty points, trusting that his honor will have suffered somewhat and caused him enough mental and moral anguish to punish him severely enough.

Lieutenant Burchfield will, however, not escape with the punishment awarded him by his brother officers as the civil authorities against whom the breach was made will resume their prosecution and Burchfield will answer in court to the complaint sworn to by Officer Kaha. Charles Crozier, the man who was first threatened and who grappled with him afterwards (and who was incidentally not called as a witness in the court martial) is stated to be very angry over the outcome of the trial and may possibly swear to a complaint himself, making two that the officer will have to answer to before Judge Andrade.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

V. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

ERIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

OUTLOOK SAYS NO STATEHOOD FOR "POSSESSION" LIKE HAWAII

Thomas P. Cadle, of Cleveland, Ohio, writing to The Outlook, regarding the necessity of preparing all territory belonging to the United States or which may come into the possession of the United States for ultimate admission into the Union as States, says:

But even though the English language does not entirely displace the Spanish or native tongue, it seems to the writer that the policy of The Outlook, that we should hold the island possessions as England holds Canada, is entirely wrong. Having in mind at all times that the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii should not be admitted as States until fitted for self-government, then why should not they be represented in congress, and why should they not control their local affairs as States? Would not the inhabitants of these lands enjoying the advantages of statehood, be as patriotic as any of the present States? With the record which congress has for the number of members born in foreign lands, who will assert with any degree of effectiveness that the presence of representatives from these countries would be revolutionary or affect in any other than a salutary manner the welfare of the country?

The colonial problems of the Nation are by no means minor ones, and they should be solved in a manner that will remove all ill feeling and promote the prosperity of the whole Nation. This the writer firmly believes can only be accomplished by conforming to the policy of preparing all territory which may come into our possession for ultimate statehood—a policy that has been so successful for the past century and a quarter.

Nay! Nay! Says The Outlook.

The Outlook, replying editorially, presents the following jumble so far as Hawaii is concerned, having missed the point that Hawaii is neither a colony nor a possession of the United States and possesses the majority of the rights as a Territory that The Outlook editor believes "might" ultimately be bestowed upon us as the limit of generosity. Says that journal, in part:

Colonies or States? "A correspondent presents, with a good deal of forcefulness, on another page, the arguments for eventually admitting as States of the Union our colonial or insular possessions; but he does not seem, to us, to perceive the effect of such admission and the real and serious objections to it."

It is perfectly possible to give to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines all the rights of self-government possessed by any State in the Union without invading those communities to elect senators and representatives to make federal laws and authorizing them to vote on the question who shall be President of the Federated Republic.

"The reason why Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines should not be invited to become partners in the federal republic, help make the laws to govern the present United States and unite in the election of its chief executive, is not because the people of those islands speak a foreign tongue. As our correspondent points out, they may easily learn the English language. It is not that the people of those islands are a foreign race. It will be much more difficult to bring them to the point of view of the Anglo-Saxon people than it is to bring immigrants in America to that point of view, because the insular peoples can not be brought into any such close association with the Anglo-Saxon people of the United States as are foreign immigrants. But this difficulty might in

W. G. S. TELLS WHEN G. A. R. BORE ARMS AGAINST U. S. A.

Seeing the Hawaiian riflemen in town the other day, en route East, reminded me of the time in 1893 when all the American-born militia of Honolulu and the Grand Army Post also, were in arms against the United States, writes The Outlooker in the San Francisco Chronicle.

It was when Minister Willis, the man who succeeded Paramount Blount, went over to restore the Queen on the ground that she had been dethroned by United States troops. There was no truth in this story; the leading Royalist paper expressly disclaimed it at the time; it was an invention of Paul Neumann, the astute lawyer who handled the Queen's case. But Cleveland believed it and it was uncertain whether or not he intended to use force. If he did, the American colony meant to fight.

This was not so absurd as it seemed. The Americans knew that Cleveland had no constitutional right to declare war on the republic of Hawaii without the assent of congress; and they argued that he would not go so far without that authority. If he did the local Americans felt that they could hold their own until word could be got to San Francisco and congress given a chance to act. There were two United States warships in the harbor, but, of course, they would not bombard the town. The fighting, if any, would be between the 400 or 500 seamen who could be sent ashore and the 2000 Hawaiian militia, regulars and special police, posted about the town and entrenched behind sandbags at the palace.

There was no cable and no steamer about to leave for the Coast. Minister Willis had a revenue cutter at his disposal and he was to use this in sending his own news to Washington, but he would take note for the island government. In due time he called on President Dole, read his instructions from Cleveland and later made a demand in writing for the restoration of the Queen. It was refused in an admirable letter.

Meanwhile the President had withdrawn his permission for United States sailors to come ashore. They could be seen on board the Philadelphia and Adams dressed in service uniforms, their arms stacked on deck, their small landing party guns ready, all the parts assembled to be put into boats. On the annexation side the troops were

time to overcome, and the foreign races, while remaining foreign, might yet come to recognize, appropriate, and maintain those principles which underlie the free institutions of America. The fundamental difficulty is neither the diversity of language nor of race; it is diversity of interests. For example:

"One of the great federal problems which is perplexing us is: How shall our interstate railways be regulated so as to secure efficiency of organization, reasonable profit to the owners, and just treatment to all the people? It is by no means clear that the same policy should be pursued in a small island like Porto Rico, Hawaii, or Luzon that should be pursued on the continent of North America, and it is certain that the people of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Luzon have no acquaintance with our railway problem, no interest in it, no ability to help us solve it, and it is no sense their problem. On the other hand, it is equally certain that our house of representatives does not understand, and can not easily be made to understand, the highway problems of those islands. In Porto Rico, for example, the development of good automobile roads is far and away more important than the development of railways, and so far as we can now see, the traffic of that island will always have to be mainly carried on by carriages and automobiles, not by railways."

"The States in the American Union are sovereign States with supreme powers of self-government within certain defined limits, but united together by federation in a Nation for certain definite purposes. The bonds of union which unite them are several. They are united commercially by the provision that there shall be no tariff walls erected between the several States. They are united judicially by the provision that questions shall be referred for settlement to a Supreme Court of the United States. They are united in their foreign policy by the provision that all treaties with other nations shall be made not by the States individually but by the union of States or the federal government. They are united politically by the provision that they shall jointly elect a congress to look after their common interests and a President who shall perform executive functions for the union of States. It is perfectly conceivable that any one or two of these bonds of union might be dissolved and the other bonds remain. It is perfectly conceivable that Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines might be commercially united to the United States by absolute free trade; judicially united to the United States by a provision that all questions of justice arising between them or their citizens and the United States and its citizens might be brought before the federal tribunal, or brought before a special tribunal created for the purpose; united in their foreign policy by a provision that all treaties made for these insular communities should be made by the federal government on their behalf. There might even be provision that they should have representation in congress by delegates who should have, as delegates have, a voice, and who should also have, as delegates have not had, a vote on all questions directly concerning the islands. Such a modified union, bringing these islands into close political relations with the United States, and leaving them absolutely free in the matter of self-government, might be entirely possible without giving them the right to help govern the States that now constitute the Union—a government for which they are not fitted, and are not likely ever to be fitted, by acquaintance with our problems or participation in most of our vital interests."

equally alert. They had a battery of guns at the palace. Then the Grand Army Post turned out. A committee from the President and its spokesmen said something to this effect: "We represent the local post of the G. A. R. We don't like to fire on the old flag and the blue uniform, but they are both being misused and disgraced, so if you can use us, do so. Put us behind the defenses of the palace."

And the old commander added: "I am badly used up"—he had a crippled arm and leg, the result of Civil War wounds—"but if you'll put me behind the sandbags with my rifle I'll get ten or twelve of them before they get me."

As soon as Minister Willis learned that the Queen would not be restored, he sent the revenue cutter to the Coast. Only his messages were taken. This captain kept the cutter outside the harbor so that no one could communicate with the shore and came in to wire the story himself. But the secret was not kept long. Congress and the public were suspicious. They wanted to know what was happening in Hawaii. The mystery made by the cutter and its commander put everybody on the qui vive. And then, when congress called for all papers bearing on the Hawaiian question, the mystery came out—and what a row there was the country over.

A week or so passed before Hawaii got the news from Washington. Meanwhile things had been so tense between the opposing forces that nobody slept and the time is still recalled as "the black week." On the day the news came there was big occasion for rejoicing, but none occurred. People were too tired. Everybody went to sleep with the sun, and it was long after breakfast time when they awoke. Then the first thing they did was to unfurl the Stars and Stripes from a hundred flagstaffs.

Some of the riflemen who went through town the other day served in the Republic's little army; and over in Honolulu a few gray-haired survivors remain in the Grand Army of the Republic post, which has the proud distinction of being the only organization of veteran Union soldiers who were ever in arms against the United States.

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD GET BUSY

A. L. C. Atkinson Puts Matter in a Plain Way—Their Fault if Ticket Does Not Suit.

"Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party," announced A. L. C. Atkinson yesterday, speaking as the chairman of the executive committee of the territorial Republicans. Mr. Atkinson did not say those exact words, but that paraphrased what he meant.

"Now is the time for those who want to see a clean, supportable ticket put in the field this fall by the Republican party to get busy," said Mr. Atkinson. "If they do their duty now they will not have to do any kicking in October when the ticket is nominated. Who is to be nominated depends principally upon who are sent to the county convention, and that depends upon what interest is taken by the party men in the precinct club nominations to be made on Friday, the twenty-sixth."

"Every Republican should see that he is enrolled as a member of his precinct club. He should attend any preliminary meetings that his club may hold between now and the twenty-sixth; consult the officers of the club and learn what candidates for the convention are being talked of and what candidates for the ticket they are going to support. In short, every Republican ought to familiarize himself with the situation as it now exists within the party and throw his influence on the right side."

"Republican prospects are very bright, provided the party places its best men forward. With a ticket composed of men such as the party can nominate, there is no reason why every Republican in Oahu should not support the straight ticket and why that straight ticket should not be elected. This can not be done, however, if the business men of the community feel that they can not spare the little time necessary to do their duty toward the party and toward the city."

"Now is the time to do something. After the delegates for the convention have been chosen, there is little that the business men can do, while, after the candidates are nominated at the convention the time to make any effective kicks has gone past. It is in the early stages of the fight that the best work can be done, and that time is now."

"It is very easy to nominate as a candidate for delegate to the convention any one whom you want to see go there. The nomination has to be made in writing and filed with the secretary of the precinct club on the evening of the twenty-sixth, between seven and eight o'clock. The nominations require no seconders, but have to be made by a member of the club."

"I would like to see in the convention this fall a large representation of the business interests of the city. The business men ought to attend to having a good representation there, and they can do it if they will. It only requires a little time and some attention to the politics of your own particular precinct. Of course it is not expected that the business men can or should dominate in every precinct or have more than their share, but unless they take some intelligent interest they will not have any share at all."

"Every fall we hear complaints concerning some of the candidates selected and usually these complaints come from those who have not even taken the trouble to join their precinct club, much less take any part in the work preliminary to the convention. Those kickers make me tired. It is their fault more than any others that the candidates are not the ones they would have them."

"Let these kickers do something between now and the twenty-sixth and they will have less to kick about when the time of the elections comes around. More work in the right time and less kicking afterwards is what I want to see."

MAY PROVE FATAL

When Will Honolulu People Learn the Importance of It?

Backache is only a simple thing at first;

But when you know 'tis from the kidneys;

That serious kidney troubles follow;

That diabetes, Bright's disease may be the fatal end,

You will gladly profit by the following experience.

'Tis the honest statement of a sufferer who was cured.

S. D. Goodale, 196 Brattle St., Athol, Mass., says: "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills acted just as represented in my case. For six years I was subject to attacks of backache, so severe at times that I can only describe my condition as miserable. When I straightened after stooping, sharp twinges darted across the small of my back and I firmly believed my trouble to be lumbago. When I was suffering from an unusually severe attack, a neighbor advised me to give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a trial, which I did. This remedy acted like magic and after I had taken the contents of one box I was entirely cured. Over two years have passed since that time and I have had no further trouble from my back or kidneys. I think so highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that I cannot find words strong enough to express my opinion of them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.